

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

As the Democratic party secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature of New York, at the recent election, they now possess a complete ascendancy in the most populous State in the Union. If they had managed their campaign in Pennsylvania with a little more adroitness and zeal, they would have elected Packer. The unexpected result in this city was the only thing that saved Geary from defeat, and the majority he received was so small that it is evident that this Commonwealth, instead of being reliably and radically Republican, is debatable ground. In Ohio, the Democratic nominee, Pendleton, notwithstanding the odium by which he was surrounded, was only defeated by a majority of 1500, and in both branches of the Legislature the balance of power is held by men elected on an independent or reform ticket, who, by combining their strength, can give the organization to either the Democrats or the Republicans. The popular vote of the two parties in the three leading States is nearly equal, but the Democratic majority in New York slightly exceeds the aggregate Republican majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio. These results indicate that badly as the Democracy have been defeated they are still not utterly destitute of a hope of achieving future national triumphs. If they can follow up their conquest of New York by making a slight reduction in the Republican strength in Pennsylvania and Ohio, they will again become formidable contestants for the control of the Federal Government. The re-entrance of the Southern States into the fold of the Union affords them an opportunity to gain available strength in their favorite old recruiting grounds. The result of this year's elections in Virginia and Tennessee has shown that even negro suffrage is not a sure bulwark against renewed Democratic ascendancy south of Mason and Dixon's line; and if the Democratic party is to be kept in a perpetual minority, it will become more necessary than ever for the Northern Republicans, and especially those entrusted with power in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to serve the people well and faithfully, and to avoid with the utmost care any new causes of discontent and dissatisfaction. The Democrats, too, by gaining power in New York, are placed on trial, and their action will not only be closely scrutinized, but it may exercise no little influence in determining whether that party can be trusted with the government of other Commonwealths. Governor Hoffman, who is looming up as a prominent Democratic Presidential candidate, modelled and adapted his recent speech at Albany to the peculiar necessities of the political situation. He promises as a result of the victory of his fellow-partisans that they will "make the Legislature of the State of New York honest"; that they will be "discreet and tolerant"; that they will "deal justly and honorably," and "promote the interests of the people." This is not a bad platform, and if the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania wish to gain strength they must act on similar maxims. They must also strive to make the Legislature of this State honest, and to deal justly and honorably with all its citizens. The American people are eminently practical, and deeply as they are inspired with a respect for the patriotism displayed by the Republicans during the war, and much as they condemn the reasonable conduct of a large portion of the Democracy, many thousands of voters are now ready to act hereafter with sole reference to the future rather than the past, and to sustain and strengthen the organization which labors most earnestly and honestly to promote reform and to advance the public interests. By good management, strict integrity, and intelligent legislation, Republican ascendancy may be perpetuated in this Commonwealth, but every new display of corruption or imbecility at Harrisburg tends to endanger this dominance, and the Democratic party can have no more serviceable coadjutors than dishonest or inefficient Republican legislators and officials. The men elected by both parties will materially affect the future politics of the country by their conduct during the next few years, and, for partisan as well as personal reasons, they should be on their best behavior.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The brilliant genius who transmits news for the Associated Press by cable from England, under date of Saturday made the following announcement:—"The death of Mr. Peabody occurred so late on Thursday evening—half past 11 o'clock—that the fact could not be widely published until to-day." This is a fair specimen of the enlightened intelligence that is brought to bear upon the selection of news to send across the Atlantic by the cable. Nobody here cares to know that the English papers did not announce Mr. Peabody's death because it occurred too late at night for them to find it out in time for their next morning's issue, and the fact would not be worthy of comment, except as an example of the Associated Press Agent's stupidity, if it was not also a proof of the want of enterprise that is characteristic of the English as compared with the American press, and their slow way of doing business, especially with regard to the publication of important news. The information of Mr. Peabody's death was sent across the Atlantic on the night that it occurred, and it was an-

nounced the next morning in all quarters of the American Union, from Maine to California. No daily paper in this country would have felt itself justified in withholding such a piece of news from its readers of the next day because the event occurred at such an hour as half-past 11 P. M. Not only did the American papers publish the fact of Mr. Peabody's death, but most of them gave complete, and sometimes very elaborate obituary notices; and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in addition to a complete biographical sketch of over four columns, caused to be engraved, in time for the first edition, a very satisfactory portrait of the deceased philanthropist. In England such a performance as this would never be thought of, and the very idea of such a thing would make an average British editor's hair stand on end, and he would exclaim that "the thing is impossible, you know." So far as real utility to the general public is concerned, the Atlantic cable is essentially an American institution, and we reap its most important benefits. With an intelligent news agent on the other side of the water, its value would be increased a hundred fold, and with the frequent complaints that are made about the inefficiency of the present agent of the Associated Press, it is certainly a matter for surprise that he is allowed to impose upon the good nature of the press and public of the United States any longer. More than half of his despatches published this morning are taken up with quotations from the obituary notices of Mr. Peabody published by the London papers, and we presume that for the next week or two he will work on this vein until the American public will regret more heartily than ever the death of Mr. Peabody, and wish sincerely that the agent of the Associated Press in London had been carried off by a visitation of Providence a day or two before the American philanthropist expired.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The despatch to the New York Herald announcing that Secretary Boutwell favored a return to specie payments by the 1st of January, which we published on Saturday, is manifestly sensational and incorrect. It is, however, not improbable that an attempt to resume will be made at no distant period if Congress directly or indirectly sanctions such a policy, but the earliest time for such action can scarcely be before the 1st of July, 1870. It is unreasonable to expect, after the protracted suspension, that any Secretary would attempt the vital change contemplated without giving ample notice to the whole country, and obtaining the consent and co-operation of the immediate representatives of the people. Resumption, to be effective and permanent, must form part of a comprehensive plan, involving the negotiation of new gold loans, and the establishment of the national credit on such a basis that the paper promises of the Government will be universally deemed as good as gold. It is idle to expect such a plan to be perfected two months hence, and the Secretary will be fortunate if he prepares the nation to resume in July, 1870.

THE NEW BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

Governor Geary has made an excellent selection of members of the new Board of State Charities. It consists of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon; Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester; F. D. Pennington, of Pittsburgh; John Welsh, of Philadelphia; and General Thomas M. Kane, who are all honored citizens. It will be their duty to inspect the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and as their high character should secure a respectful hearing for any recommendations or suggestions they may make, we trust it will be in their power to accomplish much good by systematizing the various schemes now in existence, and by giving a wise direction to the beneficence of the Commonwealth.

RELIGION AND POLITICS AT BEVERLY.

The progressive city of Beverly, New Jersey—the Beverlyites insist on its being called a city—is now in a state of healthy excitement and agitation over the election by the Councils of the Rev. Mr. Boyle to the chair of civic state, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Snyder, which extends until April next. The election of Mr. Boyle is remarkable from the fact that his religiously-minded, and he was chosen by the unanimous votes of both the Republican and Democratic members of Councils. This combination of circumstances is alone sufficient to create a commotion, but the excitement is further intensified by the well-known fact that Mr. Boyle is a zealous temperance man, and it is believed that he will use the authority of his new office to put a stop as far as possible to the sale of intoxicating liquors within his boundaries. There is a law in Beverly prohibiting the traffic in spirituous beverages, but it has been allowed to remain a dead letter, and the prospect of having it suddenly enforced in all its stringency by the revered Mayor is esteemed by the lovers of hot whisky-toddy to be a grievance of the first magnitude, especially as the winter is approaching, and the deprivation will be most severely felt during the cold weather. The regular imbiber of spirituous compounds feel the election of Mr. Boyle to be a personal wrong done to them individually, and the indignation is consequently unabated. No mercy, however, is expected from Mr. Boyle, who has been waiting for a chance like this for some time past, and the probabilities are that blue will supersede red as the fashionable color for noses at Beverly this winter. This affair is additionally complicated, moreover, from the fact that many members of Mr. Boyle's congregation are in doubt as to the propriety of a minister of the Gospel occupying a political office of this kind, and a meeting of the church members is to be held for the purpose of considering the matter. Whether any of the members of Mr. Boyle's congregation feel specially aggrieved at the prospective enforcement of the liquor law, we are unable to state from personal knowledge, but it is undoubtedly true that they are violently opposed to the idea of stepping out of his legitimate sphere of duty and "mixing religion with politics." Beverly is a progressive place, and it loves a first-class sensation. This has been furnished by the election of Mr. Boyle to the Mayorship, and there is a prospect that lively times will abound this winter within the corporate limits.

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES STEWART, U. S. N. Charles Stewart, the oldest officer in the Navy of the United States, both in years and term of service, died at his residence in Bordentown, New Jersey, at a quarter past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The deceased was born of Irish parentage, in this city, on the 29th of July, 1778, a few months after the death of his father, who had been engaged in the mercantile service. At the age of thirteen he entered upon the

profession which had descended to him, and became a cabin boy on a merchant vessel, from which position he gradually made his way up through all the grades of the service to that of captain of an East Indiaman. This latter rank he attained before he had completed his twentieth year, and having thus fully qualified himself for his long and illustrious public career, he was, on the 9th of March, 1793, commissioned by President John Adams as Lieutenant in the Navy. His first service in this capacity was with Commodore John Barry, on the frigate United States, on which vessel he remained for nearly two years, while it was employed in the West Indies for the protection of American commerce against French privateers. In July, 1800, he was appointed to the command of the Experiment, a schooner carrying twelve guns, and continued upon the same station soon after assuming this command he demanded, and after some negotiation, secured the release of an impressed American seaman from the British man-of-war Sham, of which case he learned while his vessel was at anchor in Rupert's Bay, island of Dominica.

On September 1, 1800, he participated in his first regular naval encounter, capturing the French schooner Demas Amis, of eight guns, after an action which lasted but ten minutes. This was followed soon after by the capture, near the island of Barbuda, of the French schooner Diana, of fourteen guns, after an encounter of almost equal brevity. A number of American vessels, which had been taken by French privateers, were also recaptured by the Experiment during this cruise, which terminated in 1801, when the vessel, on its arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, went out of service, and was sold by the Government. In 1802, Lieutenant Stewart made a short cruise in the frigate Constellation, during which he participated in the blockade of Tripoli. He was then placed in command of the brig Isler, one of the vessels of Commodore Edward Preble's squadron, and participated in the naval operations against Tripoli in the year 1804. Besides taking part in the different attacks upon the city and its defenses, he subsequently actively with Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the enemy's hands before Commodore Preble assumed command, this event occurring on the 16th of February. For his gallant services in the bombardment of August 3 he received the thanks of Commodore Preble in general orders, and during the same year was promoted successively to the ranks of Master and Commander.

On the conclusion of peace with Tripoli, Commodore Stewart returned to the United States, in chief command of the frigate Constellation, and in 1806 was promoted to the rank of Captain, the highest then known in the service. For some time afterwards he was on duty at New York, engaged in superintending the construction of gunboats, the building of 25 vessels of this character having been authorized by Congress. But this class of vessels was found to be both expensive and inefficient, and the project for their employment was soon abandoned.

On the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, the United States Government resolved to withdraw all its vessels from the ocean, and expend all its energies upon the defense of our harbors, it being feared that if an offensive policy were adopted the overwhelming naval force of the enemy would sweep out comparatively insignificant fleets from the sea. This defensive policy was earnestly opposed by Captains Stewart and Bainbridge, and they succeeded in persuading the Government to proceed to sea. Captain Stewart, in December, 1812, was ordered to the command of the frigate Constellation, then lying in the harbor of Norfolk, Va. But the port was blockaded by a powerful British squadron, and as it was deemed inexpedient to encounter the risk of inevitable capture by attempting to run the blockade with the Constellation, Captain Stewart was, in the summer of 1813, transferred to the command of the frigate Constitution. In this vessel he sailed from Boston, in December following, upon a cruise extending to the coasts of Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and the Windward Islands, and resulting in the capture, on the 14th of February, 1814, of the British vessel of war Hector, a fourteen-gun schooner, together with a privateer and several merchantmen which she had in convoy.

In the month of April following, his offensive operations were interrupted for a short period by the Constitution being chased into the port of Marblehead by two British frigates, La Nymphe and Junon. But about the middle of December of the same year the Constitution sailed upon a second cruise, which was even more successful than the first. On the 9th and 10th of March, 1815, Captain Stewart, in the British ship-of-war Cyane and Levant, and one of the most memorable conflicts recorded in the naval history of this country ensued. The Constitution mounted 32 guns, and was manned by 470 men. The Cyane, commanded by Captain Falcon, mounted 24 guns, with 185 men, and the Levant, under the command of Captain Douglas, had 21 guns and 156 men. While the British vessels, therefore, mounted three guns more than their American antagonist, the latter had 180 men in excess; but as these were all confined to the one ship, the odds were manifestly in favor of the enemy. At the commencement of the action, which occurred at night, the three vessels were drawn up close together, forming nearly an equilateral triangle, with the Constitution to windward. By expert and judicious manœuvring, Captain Stewart forced both of the enemy's ships to leeward, raking them badly, while his own vessel sailed round the rear. The encounter lasted very minutes, and resulted in the capture of both the Cyane and the Levant. The loss sustained on board the Constitution was three men killed and twelve wounded, the joint loss of the two British vessels being stated at forty-one, although no official account of the battle has ever emanated from British sources.

On the 16th of March the Constitution put into port at Perna, in the Cape Verde Islands, with her prizes, but while arrangements were there in progress for forwarding the prisoners to the United States, a British squadron, composed of two line-of-battle ships and a heavy frigate, made its appearance off the port. Captain Stewart had good reason to believe, from the manner in which British naval operations were conducted in those days, that the neutrality of the port would not be respected, and he therefore cut his cables and put to sea, the prizes following in the wake of the Constitution. The British squadron made an active pursuit, and succeeded in recapturing the Levant, but the Cyane and the Constitution succeeded in eluding their pursuers, the former arriving at New York on April 15 and the latter about a month later.

The brilliancy of Captain Stewart's achievements during this last cruise were duly appreciated and rewarded. Congress voted him a gold medal, and a silver one to each of his commissioned officers, besides tendering to him and his command, with her vote of thanks; the latter was presented him with a gold-bitted sword; and the cities of Philadelphia and New York vied with each other in the presentation of appropriate testimonials. As a souvenir of the famous encounter with the Cyane and Levant, the bullet-head of the former, a finely carved dragon, is still preserved at the Navy Yard in this city, where the captured vessel lay for many years after the termination of the war. While the Cyane was in command of the Constitution, that vessel received the popular title of "Old Ironsides," which sobriquet was also applied to her heroic commander, and by it he was generally known to the day of his death, as well as by the honorary although unofficial title of Commodore.

From 1816 to 1820 he held command of the Mediterranean squadron, his flag being borne by the ship of the line Franklin. In 1821 he was transferred to the Pacific station, with the same vessel for his flagship, remaining in this command for three years. From 1820 to 1823 he served upon the Board of Navy Commissioners, and subsequently in command of the home squadron and of the naval station in this city. During this period he also took an active part in perfecting the organization of the navy, submitting to the head of the department several valuable papers upon this subject. In 1827, the Board appointed, under the act of

Congress of January 18, of that year, placed him upon the retired list in consequence of his advanced age, which left them no discretion; but in March, 1829, by a special act of Congress, he was again placed upon the active list, with a new commission, and the rank of Senior Flag Officer of the Navy. Again entrusted with the command of the Navy Yard in this city, he was, in 1830, relieved at his own request, and took up his residence at Bordentown, N. J., after having devoted sixty-two years—an unexampled period—to the service of his country, nearly twenty-four years of which were passed at sea, and about twenty years on shore duty, while during the remainder of his service he was unemployed. His last cruise, which ended in November, 1842, terminated a total active service in the Navy and merchant marine, of over fifty-two years. On the 16th of July, 1852, he was commissioned a Rear-Admiral, and placed at the head of the retired list of the Navy, a fitting recognition of his long and brilliant service.

At the outbreak of the late civil war Admiral Stewart earnestly denounced the treasonable conspiracy against the flag whose honor he had upheld on so many different seas, and felt seriously aggrieved when active employment was refused him on account of his advanced years. He never participated actively in politics, although at different times his name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, chiefly by the enemies of the late James Buchanan, who were anxious to secure the leadership of some one around whom they could make a successful stand in this State. At one time he became engaged in a controversy with John C. Calhoun, during which he presented the arguments against the anarchical policy of the latter with great force, and showed that, although inclining to the general principles of the Democratic party, he had no sympathy with the views which ultimately led the South into rebellion. He was on terms of close intimacy with Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain, who, in deference to his advice, took up his residence at Bordentown, which he subsequently selected as the place for passing, in his entire repose, the evening of his own days. The death of this illustrious naval hero will awaken universal regret throughout the country, and especially in this city of his birth. Personally he was a man of rare accomplishments and great attractions, and his memory will long remain fresh in the hearts of his countrymen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING

READY MADE. Warranted to FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be WELL AND SATISFACTORILY FITTED IN PAINTS, VEST, COAT, AND OVER COAT, OUT OF THE LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK OF FINEST CLOTHING NOW SELLING AT THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 10263

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES.

No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1869. The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office, No. 11 State House Row, on the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessors' returns of taxes for the year 1869: First and Second wards, Tuesday, November 9, 1869. Third and Fourth wards, Wednesday, November 10, 1869. Fifth and Sixth wards, Thursday, November 11, 1869. Seventh and Eighth wards, Friday, November 12, 1869. Ninth and Tenth wards, Saturday, November 13, 1869. Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Sunday, November 14, 1869. Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Tuesday, November 15, 1869. Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Wednesday, November 17, 1869. Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Friday, November 19, 1869. Nineteenth ward, Saturday, November 20, 1869. Twentieth ward, Monday, November 22, 1869. Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Tuesday, November 23, 1869. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Wednesday, November 24, 1869. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Thursday, November 25, 1869. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Friday, November 26, 1869.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, MURIEL WORTH, Board of Revision of Taxes.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the Course entitled "OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION," ON TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869, at 7 o'clock, at the PONEYVILLE CHURCH, 11th and Arch Streets. Subject: "OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION." TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—Social Services. Tickets, with secured seats (three Lectures)..... 50c Single tickets, with secured seats..... 25c Admission, 10 cents. Secured seats at 1 P. M. Tickets and seats at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 54 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

application has been made to the PHILADELPHIA AND CARLISLE SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT STREET, for the removal of Certificate No. 1, issued in the name of John Sheddwick, with power to the said John Sheddwick, for Two Hundred (200) Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost or destroyed, and proper notice has been given for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

JAMES M. SCUVEL, LAWYER.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 42w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE

of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by his new and original method of extracting teeth without pain. Office, 818 1/2 and WALNUT Streets. 11 31

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY. Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1/2

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT

the entrance of the malarial and febrile elements of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Almond Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, invigorating and has no equal. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 254 CHESTNUT Street. 11 34

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLER, Agents, 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS

splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous in its effects, and does not injure the hair. It is sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied by "Batchelor's" Hair Factory, No. 15 BOND Street, New York. 4 2w 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. 11 47

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Hon. S. S. COY, November 9. Hon. CHARLES STIMMER, December 1. Hon. ROBERT COLLIER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. DISCUSSION, A. December 9. WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16. Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 223 CHESTNUT Street. 11 41

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—CONCERT

HALL.—Prof. McCLINTOCK Lectures to Ladies and Gentlemen THIS EVENING on "What We Are and May Be." TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9. Lectures by Gentlemen only. Admission 25 cents. 11 4

STEREOTYPON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS

given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainment. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 738 CHESTNUT Street, second story. 11 3 1/2

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. The warrants of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 223 South THIRD Street. The office will be open at 8 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11 21 1/2 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 30th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst. 10 2w 1/2 W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes. S. C. PALMER, Cashier. 11 24

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. S. C. PALMER, Cashier. 11 24

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SORETSKY, Cashier. 11 24

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 11 24

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on demand, clear of taxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier. 11 24

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER

A MAN'S SHAPE!

So ample and varied is our stock of Ready-made Clothing,

That we can fit him to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his clothes, we can give him particular fits in our

Custom Department.

Our specialties in elegant Overcoats, Made in every style. Trimmed to suit every variety of taste. And finished in exquisite perfection. Are worthy of the attention Of every gentleman Who desires to combine

COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

MEN OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Are freely invited to Call and see how cheap the clothes are

AT THE Great Brown Hall

ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 15 3w 1/2

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND

WATERED FOR YEARS, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 31w

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

White Almeria Grapes,

Very Fine, only

45 CENTS PER POUND.

OTHER FINE GROCERIES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.

SUPERB GOSWEN BUTTER

IN SMALL TUBS.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street, 11 6 1/2

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, 8 5 1/2w 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE

AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work.

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W. Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

9 17 1/2w 3/4 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON